

STANDARD OIL CO.'S BOOKS

MORE EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT THEY WERE BURNED.

Charges of Attorney General Monett, of Ohio, Against the Trust Strongly Supported—An Employee Testifies That He and Another Man Burned Nine Boxes of Books and Six Sacks of Papers.

Cleveland, O., Dec. 22.—The taking of depositions by Attorney General Monett in his attempt to prove that the Standard Oil company destroyed a lot of its books and papers a few days before the supreme court ordered the books to be produced as evidence in the investigation of the Standard Oil company, was resumed to-day. John McNierney testified that he had been in the employ of the Standard Oil company for over two years. He said that on Saturday morning, November 19, he was ordered to burn a lot of the Standard Oil company's books. He burned them in the furnaces of the car shops.

Later in the day, he said he was ordered to go to the Euclid avenue office and get some boxes. The boxes were taken down from the fifth floor in the elevator, but some one objected to their being taken out of the front door. Thereupon the boxes were taken back to the fifth floor. McNierney said that he remained around the Euclid avenue office until 5 o'clock that afternoon and then the boxes were lowered by rope and tackle from one of the windows. He was assisted by four other employees of the company. The boxes were taken to the company's warehouse. They remained there until Monday. The witness said on Monday morning he and a man named Moran took the books out of the boxes and burned them in the furnaces. There were nine boxes of books and six sacks of papers. Some of the books were about twenty inches high and others were much smaller. McNierney said that the books that were burned Saturday morning were taken from the Euclid avenue offices Friday night. He received his orders to get the boxes from George Fields, the car shop foreman. On cross-examination McNierney said that he and Moran burned the books that were destroyed on Saturday morning.

The regular Standard Oil company inquiry before Special Master Commissioner Brinsmade, was not taken to-day because Messrs. Rockefeller, Squire and Severance, who were wanted to testify, could not be found. Attorney General Monett desired to proceed with the hearing and to subpoena bookkeepers and other employees of the Standard Oil company. Attorney Kline for the Standard Oil company objected and argued for more delay. Said Mr. Monett: "We have been a year and two months getting three days' testimony. We have met with nothing but delays and the state is ready to go on now." Mr. Kline stated that to the best of his knowledge Secretary Squire would return to Cleveland January 4. He said Mr. Severance had been out of the city for several months, and he did not know where Frank Rockefeller was. He said that none of these gentlemen had left the city to prevent service being secured on them. Master Commissioner Brinsmade ordered the investigation postponed until January 4.

At 4 o'clock the taking of testimony before Notary Mason was resumed. Charles C. Hogan, a foreman in the employ of the Standard Oil company, was the only witness examined. He has been in the employ of the company for twenty-one years. He said he gave orders, in accordance with instructions, to George Fields to burn the accounts and books. Fields in the boxes hauled from the office of the company to the Independence street warehouse. The boxes, he declared, contained a miscellaneous collection of papers and a few books which might have been letter press books, stock books or order copy books. He declared positively that no ledgers or journals were burned. The burning of this material, he said, was of no consequence and was according to custom. In July, 1896, he said, a lot of similar material was burned and in 1898 more accounts and books were destroyed. This last time a number of account books were burned. Hogan said he had been requested to look at the books before destroying them and not burn any that were less than ten years old. He said he saved a few less than ten years old that had been set aside by mistake. The hearing before Notary Mason will be resumed to-morrow.

COMMISSIONER PORTER'S REPORT.

Matters Running Smoothly in Porto Rico—Cleaning of Santiago.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Robert P. Porter, special commissioner for the United States to Cuba and Porto Rico, has returned from Santiago and has submitted his report to the secretary of the treasury. While in Porto Rico, Mr. Porter held public hearings and all persons interested in the welfare of the island were invited to submit statements and give oral testimony. The chamber of commerce, representing the commercial and industrial interests of the province, responded. The machinery of the military government, Mr. Porter says, is running with a fair degree of smoothness and the men responsible for it understand their business thoroughly. The disagreeable smells of the typical Cuban city, his report says, are less pronounced in Santiago, while whitewash, lime, fresh paint and all sorts of disinfectants have deodorized the surrounding atmosphere and made the old town quite habitable. The streets are no longer as sewers and the individual who violates the law and escapes the sanitary commissioner, is compelled to work on the streets for

HARVARD'S CENTER IS DEAD

PERCY M. JAFFRAY EXPIRES SUDDENLY OF SEPTICÆMIA.

Infectious Inflammation of Lungs, Followed by a General Infection of the Blood—Suffered Some Injury in Yale-Harvard Game—His Death Is Not Attributed to This.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 22.—Percy M. Jaffray, the tall center of Harvard's varsity football eleven the past season, died at his room, 9 Bow street, late this afternoon of blood poisoning. His death was quite sudden, as he was not taken violently ill until noon, and after that physicians worked incessantly to ease his suffering. When death ensued the physicians were somewhat in doubt as to the exact nature of the disease, and spinal meningitis was suggested as a possible cause. To-night, however, an autopsy was held, and septicæmia is the official announcement. A number of prominent physicians attended the autopsy. The following official statement was issued:

The post-mortem examination on the body of Percy M. Jaffray showed the cause of death as acute general septicæmia. This condition was the result of an acute infectious inflammation of the lungs, which was followed by a general infection of the blood. There was no injury which could in any way have had an influence in producing these conditions. (Signed) William P. Strong, M. D., William P. Cushman, M. D.

The death of Jaffray caused much sadness throughout the university, for he was very well liked. He was known to have suffered some injury in the Yale game, and toward the end of the second half retired. This injury, it is said, was to the knee. Two weeks later he resumed his studies. He was twenty-one years of age and came from Irvington-Hudson, N. Y. He was prepared for college at Westminster school, South Ferry, and played on the varsity eleven in 1895.

THE GRIP IN OTHER CITIES.

Hundreds of Cases in Hartford—Epidemic in Springfield.

Hartford, Dec. 22.—According to the best estimates obtainable there are hundreds of cases of the grip in this city. Not many fatalities have been reported thus far.

Springfield, Mass., Dec. 22.—The grip is epidemic in this city. It is more difficult to cure than before, but no deaths from it are reported. One doctor attended eighty cases in one day.

Bridgeport, Dec. 22.—Grip is quite prevalent in this city, but the cases in general are not severe. In all lines of business employees are affected and about a dozen members of the editorial force of the newspapers are on the list. It is estimated that there are at least 200 cases in the city.

Worcester, Mass., Dec. 22.—The recently issued report of the health department shows that a mild form of grip or influenza is prevalent in this city, but that it has not as yet assumed a serious form.

Philadelphia, Dec. 22.—It is estimated that between 25,000 and 30,000 persons in this city are suffering from grip, and doctors report the epidemic on the increase. At the board of health to-day six deaths were reported to have occurred within the past twenty-four hours directly due to grip, and twelve other deaths were traced indirectly to the same cause. All the hospitals have an unusually large number of grip patients, and in several instances the sufferers have lost their reason and have to be strapped to their beds. Of 14,000 school children, nearly 10,000 are sick at home. City councils could barely raise a quorum to-day, there were so many absentees from grip. Reports received from eastern Pennsylvania and south New Jersey point to an epidemic of the disease in these sections.

New Haven Elks Defeated.

Hartford, Dec. 22.—Pole as it cannot be played, was exemplified to-night by teams representing the Hartford and New Haven lodges of Elks before 600 people. There was fun galore. The New Haven contingent, sixty strong, was liberally supplied with fish horns and there was no goal scored by the Elm City representatives that was not properly punctuated. The score resulted, Hartford 15, New Haven 5. After the game there was a social session in Elks' hall. The Hartford players include Parsons, Bernard, Cotter, Dalton, Major and the New Havenites were Bone, James, Williams, H. Whiting, Westcott.

Brewing Plant Seized.

New York, Dec. 22.—To-day officials of the internal revenue seized the plant of the Hower Urban Brewing company in Williamsburg for an alleged violation of section 3,440 of the revised statutes which deals with the insufficiency of returns for the total output of a brewery. The brewing company, it is said, has for some time failed to make returns on account of the revenue stamps. The property is valued at \$100,000.

Brakeman Killed.

Williamstown, Dec. 22.—George Whiting, aged twenty-five years, single, a freight brakeman employed on the Providence division of the Consolidated railroad, was killed by falling off a box car in the vicinity of Balie this evening.

Four New British Warships.

London, Dec. 22.—The British admiralty, it is said, has just placed orders for four warships with shipbuilders on the Clyde.

DIVINITY STUDENT ARRESTED.

James B. Miller of Norton Street Charged With Theft.

James Brittain Miller of 286 Norton street, a graduate of the Yale divinity school, class of '94, and a graduate student of the university, was arrested last evening by Detectives Donnelly and Daley, charged with the theft of books from Augur's art store. He was arrested at his room, 64 West Divinity hall. In this room were found a large number of books and two overcoats with deep and wide pockets about the waist, suitable for carrying books. The detectives think that they have made an important capture and that the arrested man has been engaged for a long time in pilfering from several book stores in this city, which he visited frequently and where he had always been trusted by them. Complaint was made to police headquarters Wednesday night that Miller had been seen to take three books from the store. He declared his innocence last evening when arrested. He was held in \$2,000 bonds in default of which he remained in the lock up last night.

The detectives are now working on the case and the above facts were all that they would give last evening. Miller is about thirty years old, five feet four inches in height, dark complexion and wears glasses. There is nothing in his appearance to indicate criminal propensities, and he has been largely trusted by those dealing with him for a long time. It was stated by the detectives that there were about 5,000 books in Miller's room at 64 West Divinity. This is probably an overestimate. A gentleman who visited the room two or three weeks ago and who is qualified to judge of books, said last evening that at the time of his visit there were not over 400 or 500 salable books in the room and 600 or 700 books of little value, many of which could not be given away.

Miller has for several years been engaged in buying and selling books. He bought largely from stores in this city and from firms in Boston and other places. He was one of the first managers of the book room in the divinity school, which is under the general control of the faculty. On his graduation in '94 he ceased to be manager of the room and his successor took the books remaining unsold to sell and this practice has been followed each year since.

At the present time Mr. Miller owns a large part of the books in the room and has from time to time furnished the room with books. The manner in which these books were furnished being sometimes brought in in large packages or sent direct from publishers or book stores makes it improbable that any great number, if any of the books, were wrongfully taken. Those who know Miller and have seen the books in his room ridicule the idea that he could have stolen all of them, and they give good reasons for their unbelief. Many of the books, they say, are worthless. Some that Miller has had in worthless. Others of the books are large and bulky to be taken away unobserved. Then there are large sets of books which it would have been difficult to pilfer. One set of Browning's works contains seventeen volumes and there are history sets of three and four volumes each.

Mr. Miller has the reputation of being a great student and has studied in Germany for some time. He is a quiet appearing man and not at all sporty or lavish in money matters. It is probable that most, if not all the books in his possession were legitimately obtained. His friends say that the suspicious pockets in his overcoat were only such as many book agents use for convenience in carrying books, and that Mr. Miller is interested in books as a student and as a buyer and seller. As far as known the accused has never been ordained and has not preached since his graduation.

PITTSBURGH COMPANIES COMBINE.

\$26,000,000 Represented in a Gas, Light and Heating Deal.

Pittsburg, Pa., Dec. 22.—The consolidation of the local gas, light and heating companies was consummated to-day. The capital invested exceeds \$26,000,000. One company will in the future control the gas, light and heating supply of Pittsburg and Allegheny and will have absolute power to make rates or lower the price to all consumers. The companies absorbed by the new syndicate are: The Allegheny Light company, the Philadelphia gas company, which includes the Allegheny Heating company, controls Pennsylvania Natural Gas company, and holds in lease the Charters Valley Gas company, and the Consolidated Gas company, hitherto a competitor of those above mentioned. The following statement was given out to-day by George Westinghouse: "Messrs. Brown Bros. & Co. of New York have exercised their option to purchase the stock of the Philadelphia company at \$40 per share and the stock of the Allegheny County Light company at \$180 per share. The contracts have been duly signed whereby all of the details will be concluded on or before March 1, 1899."

Those said to be principally in the deal are Senators Magee and Flynn, Judge J. H. Reed, John R. McGinley, M. K. McMullin, George Westinghouse of Pittsburg, and Brown Brothers & Co. of New York.

FOR A GAME PRESERVE.

New Haven Men Reported to Have Bought 7,000 Acres of Land.

Winsted, Conn., Dec. 22.—According to information received from New Marlborough, which is just across the state line in Massachusetts, a syndicate of New Haven men has bought 1,000 acres of land, comprising seven farms, which they will utilize as a game preserve, etc. A spacious club house will be erected. Many thousands of dollars are involved in the transaction.

WINE SEIZED BY CONSTABLES

THE NEW ENGLAND SOCIETY OF CHARLESTON, S. C., DISTURBED.

The Wine Was for the Seventy-ninth Annual Banquet at Which Senator Hoar Was the Guest of Honor—Governor Ellerbe Had to be Appealed to Before it Was Released.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 22.—A special to the Constitution from Charleston, S. C., says: Dispensary constables to-day seized the fine stock of wines imported here for the seventy-ninth annual banquet of the New England society of Charleston, which was given to-night. The wines were stored yesterday in the Charleston hotel. When the stock was seized the Rev. Dr. Vedder, president of the society, appealed to the constables to surrender it, but his request was refused. The situation began to look serious. United States Senator Hoar of Massachusetts was the guest of honor at the banquet, which was the most elaborate affair of the kind of the season. There was no chance to get other wines in the city.

United States Senator McLaurin, who delivered an address at the banquet, was seen and asked to use his influence to get back the liquors. He sent a warm telegram to Governor Ellerbe, and asked him to make the constables deliver the goods. Shortly afterwards a telegram from Columbia announced that the wines would be released. Sixty orders were sent to the constables and the wines were freed up at the banquet. The seizure is being highly condemned.

HAVE OUTGROWN CONSTITUTION.

Gen. Merritt's Opinion—Everything in America's Favor in Far East.

New York, Dec. 22.—Over 400 sons of old New England sat down to the ninety-third annual dinner of the New England society of New York city to-night at the Waldorf-Astoria. President Henry E. Howland presided and above his chair was the seal of the society flanked on each side by the American and English flags, while on each side of the flags and at the head of the room were the coats-of-arms of the New England states. The tables were strewn with cut flowers, and dotted here and there with potted palms, while along the side of the board were red apples, white turnips and big golden pumpkins. Governor-elect Roosevelt was greeted with loud cheers when he rose to respond to "The State of New York."

General Wesley Merritt, fresh from his labors with the peace commission in Paris, received a hearty greeting when he rose. In part he said: We have a great work before us. What we have done and what the administration has done there with potted palms, while along the side of the board were red apples, white turnips and big golden pumpkins. Governor-elect Roosevelt was greeted with loud cheers when he rose to respond to "The State of New York."

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Wesleyan Baseball Schedule.

Middletown, Dec. 22.—The Wesleyan baseball schedule for the season of '99 has been adopted and will include twenty-two games, fourteen of which will be played at home. The reason will be rather longer than usual. The opening game will be played Saturday, April 8, with Yale at New Haven; and the season will close June 7 with the University of Vermont at Middletown. The dates of the home games are: Wednesday, April 12, Boston college; April 15, New York college; April 18, Williams college; April 26, Amherst; May 29, Syracuse; Wednesday, May 3, Manhattan; Friday, May 5, Dartmouth; May 17, Yale; May 20, Colby; Tuesday, May 23, Georgetown; Friday, May 26, Tufts; Tuesday, May 36, Columbia; Saturday, June 3, Holy Cross; June 7, University of Vermont. The out of town games are: April 8, Yale at New Haven; April 10, Holy Cross at Worcester; May 10, University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; Thursday, May 11, Rutgers at New Brunswick; May 12, Fordham at Fordham; May 13, West Point at West Point; May 27, Amherst at Amherst; May 30, Williams at Williamsstown.

Wright Defeats Sears.

Birmingham, Eng., Dec. 22.—At the Olympic club, this evening, in a twenty round glove contest between Mike Sears of Boston, Mass., and Wright of Plymouth, Eng., the American was defeated in the fifteenth round. Sears started a slight favorite, and in the early rounds, had the advantage. Once or twice he looked like a winner. In the twelfth round Wright rolled him over with a smashing hit on the chin, from which he never recovered, though he held on until the fifteenth round, when the referee, seeing that Sears' chances were hopeless, stopped one of the greatest bouts ever seen here in a long time.

Fire in Ansonia Depot.

Ansonia, Dec. 22.—A fire which broke out in the office portion of the freight depot here shortly after midnight gutted a considerable portion of the structure before the flames were extinguished. Fortunately, however, there was not a large amount of freight in the house and it is believed the loss will not exceed \$2,000. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

Bliss Will Retire About February 1.

Washington, Dec. 22.—Secretary Bliss stated to-day that Mr. Hitchcock, his successor in the cabinet, would sail for this country on January 6 and that the change of office would take place just prior to February 1.

LARGE WATER-TANK COLLAPSES.

Serious Accident at Seth Thomas Clock Company in Thomaston.

Thomaston, Conn., Dec. 22.—The collapse of a newly erected water-tank on the "brick" factory, one of the three factories connected with the Seth Thomas clock company's plant, shortly after 4 o'clock this afternoon, resulted in the almost entire destruction of the factory and caused a money loss of fully \$10,000. Fortunately, however, there was no casualties, though the escape from loss of life is miraculous. The firm was running over time on account of the rush of orders and as it will necessitate between five and six weeks to make the necessary repairs the delay will be a serious one. About 175 hands, men and women, were employed in this factory. The tank was erected by the Foskett & Bishop Co. of New Haven. It was of wood fifteen feet high and twenty feet in diameter at the base, its capacity was 10,242 gallons and weighed forty-three tons. The tank was built at the suggestion of the insurance inspectors in order to give the factory better protection against fire, and it was only a short time ago that it was completed and accepted by the inspectors. No water was run into it, however, until a day or two ago. The tank rested on spiles on the roof and was seventy feet from the ground. It was on the east end, but in falling crashed towards the west and crashed through the center of the factory, driving a hole fully thirty feet in diameter through the three stories. The entire west wall was cut out and a portion of the east wall, though the ends remained intact. The employees were at work at the ends and the center was used for storing goods and supplies, which was the reason of none of the employees being caught in the crash. There were many narrow escapes, however. Many of the women employees fainted and many others had to be assisted out of the building by means of ladders. Miss Nellie Bidwell, who was passing along the east side of the building just as the accident took place, was struck by flying bricks and received severe injuries, but that is the only accident so far as known. An investigation will be made to determine the responsibility.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

Lee Orders Stars and Stripes Lowered at Fort Atares.

Havana, Dec. 22.—Major Russell Harrison, the provost marshal, who on Tuesday raised the Stars and Stripes over Fort Atares, without orders and in contravention of the promise of the United States evacuation commissioners that the American flags should not be raised in Havana or its suburbs until January 1, was to-day formally reprimanded by Major General Lee and instructed to lower the flag. Lieutenant Lee reported a few hours later to headquarters that the flag had been lowered. Nevertheless, at the hour of filing this dispatch, 4:30 p. m., it is still flying on a tall staff over the harbor front, plainly visible from the harbor and city.

Major General Lee having received a cable dispatch from General Alger, saying that the secretary of war understood there were thousands of persons starving in Havana and directing him to feed them "without delay" immediately ordered Lieutenant Colonel Wood to distribute rations and to make systematic efforts to feed the helpless, carefully avoiding waste. There are hundreds in Havana to-day who, though not actually starving, are in a deplorable state of weakness and disease, the effects of the cruel reconcentration policy. They need hospital treatment, which is not always available. Much of the wretchedness is due to the neglected condition of the tenements. Every day or so the relief distributors came upon dead bodies, terribly emaciated. Two were found in the suburbs of Cerro yesterday. It is difficult to distinguish between the professional vagrant and the really deserving cases, but the committee without distinction will render valuable service.

DIAMOND REEF AT LOW TIDE.

Makes Passage of Battleships From New York Harbor Impossible.

Washington, Dec. 22.—The naval authorities have learned to their surprise that it is not possible for one of our big battleships, like the Oregon or Massachusetts, to get out of New York harbor during extra low water, such as prevailed when the latter battleship struck on Diamond Reef a short time ago. To aid the court of inquiry now in session at New York trying to ascertain the responsibility for the grounding, the naval department called upon the coast survey for special measurements of the water in the harbor near Diamond Reef and upon the rock itself. The report of the superintendent of the survey has just been received and it shows that, in the opinion of the naval officials, it is not possible for a ship like the Massachusetts to get out of the harbor without touching the bottom when the tide is ebb and the wind strong. She must pass on the Brooklyn shore of Coney Island and then cross over to the channel between Diamond Reef and the New York shore. The turn is too short for the Massachusetts to make, and the best water to be found in the best course she could pick on the day she touched was one foot and four inches lower than the draft of the ship as she started, namely, twenty-six feet and two inches. Of course these conditions are not normal in the harbor, but they may occur on any low tide with the wind in a certain quarter, so the matter will be brought to the attention of congress at once with a view to securing the removal of the upper part of Diamond Reef.

GREAT PROGRESS BY RUSSIA

CREATING A WORLD'S MARKET IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Tremendous System of Railroads Now Practically Completed—Wonderful Engineering—An Alliance Between Britain, Russia and China Promised—Would Ensure Peace for Centuries.

London, Dec. 18.—John W. Bookwalter of Ohio, who has just returned from a three months' journey through Russia, says that he enjoyed unusual facilities for observing what is going on in that country. He traveled 17,000 miles, to the terminus of the trans-Siberian railroad, to the end of the line reaching the frontier of Afghanistan and to the end of the one penetrating China through Manchuria. All these are now practically completed. He was allowed to go everywhere, to see everything and to take hundreds of photographs, thanks to special permits issued to him by the minister of the interior on the application of the United States ambassador at St. Petersburg. During his journey he conversed with the governors of provinces and with military and civil officials of all ranks.

America's best open door to Central Asia and China is through Russia. Already all the locomotives and rolling stock on the railways are of American manufacture. Central Asia will in the near future be the greatest market in the world for manufactures of all kinds and our obtaining the virtual monopoly of this market only depends on our retaining the friendship Russia now has for us. A great surprise to the world is in preparation in that part of the earth, and it will come, I believe, very soon. Not many years will elapse before the world will see Russia, England and China combining for the partition of Asia. The very force of circumstances will bring this about. England and Russia will never be able to agree on a partition of China between themselves. Still less will they allow the other powers to share with them in the spoils of that empire. They will be forced to defend China, which alone is helpless, against the rest of the world, and to share with her the dominion of Asia.

The alliance of England, Russia and China, or two-thirds of the human race, will be such an alliance as history has never yet seen, and it will be one which will give peace to the world for centuries. All its interests will make for peace, and it will be able to dictate terms to the rest of the world. America has very little to gain by an open door to China. That country is an industrial one; and whatever we may now be able to sell to them, the Chinese will soon be able to make for themselves. One day, and that day is near at hand, whatever China buys from the rest of the world will reach her through Russia and Central Asia. Russia in the last three years has done more to open the doors to China than England and all the rest of the world has done in fifty years. No one who has not seen it with his own eyes can have the faintest conception of what Russia has done and is still doing in Central Asia.

I have travelled over 1,200 miles of railway which show how the trans-Caspian Sea to Tashkend, in Turkestan, over a branch of this line which runs to the northern frontier of India, over another branch which goes from Merv to the border of Afghanistan. This last branch was not completed when I was there, but it will be open to traffic next week. There are also Russian lines all along the Persian frontier and penetrating into that country, either completed or rapidly approaching completion. All the work on these lines has been done by soldiers, who, in this way, are not in Russia as elsewhere, non-producers. All this tremendous Asiatic railway system is owned and operated by the government. All the lines are admirably built and splendidly equipped. Why, I saw a bridge across the Amudaria in Central Asia, at a point where the river is three miles wide, that cost 20,000,000 roubles, and it is the greatest piece of engineering work ever accomplished. There is nothing like it anywhere else in the world, the celebrated Forth bridge, near Edinburgh, not excepted.

Wherever I went I saw cities and towns springing up, such as Askabad, in Turkmenia, for example, which already has 25,000 inhabitants. Near Merv, the czar is building a magnificent palace. Near Bokhara, twelve miles from old Bokhara, has 12,000 inhabitants. The Russian policy in Central Asia is not to bring the new and the old into a close contact and so she builds her railway stations a few miles away from the old centers of population, thus forming new and entirely modern centers.

Where do the people come from to inhabit these towns? Why, from European Russia. The government is turning her surplus European population into Central Asia, just as the United States turned the surplus population of her Atlantic states into her great western territories. What I have just seen in Central Asia is almost an exact reproduction of what I witnessed years ago in Illinois, Indiana and Missouri, when the emigrants from the east were pouring into the west. No human power can stay the onward march of the Slav through Russia, which will be the feature of the twentieth century, just as the march of the Anglo-Saxon through America has been the feature of the nineteenth. Already, thanks to her railways, Russia can at any time pour her armies across the frontiers of India by the same routes that Alexander, Tamerlane and Kubla Khan marched to the conquest of eastern Asia. Russia to-day has 25,000,000 reserves, all of whom have served in the army from three to five years. One-fifth of her population has been drilled and disciplined to military work. The United States will be committing a woeful mistake if she fails to retain the friendship of this great world power of the future.